

KORASIEWICZ, Jan, mgr ins.

Cooperation of the Committee of Power Management of the
Committee of Communication of the Chief Technical Organisation
for the Lodz Voivodeship with the District Inspectorate for
Fuel and Power Management. Gosp paliw 11 no.8:316 '63.

KORASIEWICZ, Jan, mgr inz.

Appointment of an Electric Power Engineering Commission of the
Association of Polish Textile Workers. Gosp paliw 11 no.10:
398 0 '63.

KORASIEWICZ, Jan, mgr. inz.

Conference on supplying the city of Pabianice with heat. Gosp
paliw 12 no.7:245-246

KCHASIEWICZ, Jan, mgr inż.

A scientific conference on power engineering in city planning. Gosp
paliw 13 no.2:67-68 F '64.

KORASIEWICZ, Jan, dipl. ing. (Poland)

Heat power parameters of technological consumption in the
textile industry. Ipari energia 5 no.3:71 M '64.

KORASIEWICZ, Jan. mgr inż.

Training course for power engines of the Association of Polish Textile Workers. Gosp paliw 12 no. 4/9:306-307 Ag-8 '64.

Conference of power engineers of light industry. Ibid.:307

Conference of steam consumers in Lodz on the utilization of condensates. Ibid.:308

BYLLO, G.I., inzh.; KORASIN, M. Ye., inzh.; KRONFEL'D, B.D., inzh.;
SEMIN, D.P., inzh.; STARODUBTSEVA, M.S., inzh., otv. za
vyp.; KOROTKIY, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Technical information; production on movable stands of
prestressed reinforced-concrete beams, transportable in
one piece, with a span of 33.5 m. for railroad loads]
Tekhnicheskaya informatsiya; izgotovlenie na podvizhnykh
stendakh tsel'noyeperevozimyykh zhelezobetonnykh predvari-
tel'no napriazhennykh balok proletnykh stroenii proletom
33,5 m. pod zheleznodorozhnyu nagruzku (Opyt Mostootriada-
10 ordena Lenina Mostotresta). Moskva, Orgtransstroj,
1963. 20 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Prestressed concrete construction)
(Beams and girders)

KORAVAYEV, Ivan Ivanovich; GORSKAYA, Nina Fedorovna; FILLIPOVA, L.S.,
red.; BRAYLOVSKIY, N.G., red.

[Mechanized treatment of tank cars in washing and steaming
stations] Mekhanizirovannaya obrabotka tsistern na promyshlennno-
propazhnykh stantsiyakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Transport," 1964.
26 p. (MIRA 17:8)

KORB, B.

Importance of the mechanization of auxiliary work in open-pit mines. p. 277.

UHLI (Ministerstvo paliv) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol 1, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

KORB, Bohuslav, inzh.; PODOLYAKO, L.G., gornyy inzh.[translator];
NURMUKHAMEDOVA, V.F., red. izd-va; MINSKER, L.I., tekhn.
red.

[Mechanization of auxiliary operations in open-pit mines]
Sbornik po mekhanizatsii vspomogatel'nykh rabot na kar'erakh.
Moskva, Gosgortekhzdat, 1962. 263 p. Translated from the
Czech. (MIRA 15:10)
(Czechoslovakia--Strip mining--Equipment and supplies)

KORB, Bohuslav, inz.

Development of the mechanisation of auxiliary operations in
surface mines. Uhli 4 no.5:171-175 My '62.

1. Banske projekty, Teplice.

KUBELKA, Vl.; KORB, J.

Results of active immunization of guinea pigs with minimal doses of Q antigen combined with various substances. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 5 no.5:255-259 Sept 56.

1. Ustav pro lékařskou mikrobiologii a imunologii KU v Praze, přednosta prof. Dr. F. Patocka.

(Q FEVER, immunol.

Q antigen with lipoid adjuvants, exper. in guinea pigs (Cz))

(ANTIGENS

same)

BUDESINSKY, Z., Dr.; ~~KOBE, J.~~ MUDr.; PERINA, Z., Ing.; technicka
spoluprace L. Zemanova.

Effects of various mercaptopyridines on experimental Q fever
in guinea pigs. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 6 no.2:89-94
Mar 56.

1. Vyskumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii v Praze (red.
Dr. Blum) Ustav pro lekarskou mikrobiologii a imunologii
Karlovy university v Praze (prednosta prof. Dr. F. Patocka).
(PYRIDINES, eff.

 mercaptopyridines on exper. Q fever in guinea pigs (Cs))
(Q FEVER, exper.
 eff. of various mercaptopyridines in guinea pigs (Cs))

PATOCKA, F.; SCHREIBER, E.; KUBEKKA, V.; KORB, J.; JOHN, C.; SCHÖN, E.

An attempt to transmit the human influenza virus strain A-Sing 57 to swine; preliminary report. J. Hyg. Epidem., Praha 2 no.1:9-15 1958.

1. From the Department of Medical Microbiology & Immunology, Charles University, Prague, U Botanického ustavu 7, Praha 2, Czechoslovakia.

(INFLUENZA VIRUSES,

strain A-Sing 57, attempted transm. to swine)

PATOCKA, F.; JOHN, C.; KUBELKA, V.; KORB, J.; SRAJBR, E.

Attempts to influence antibody formation by tetracycline. *Folia
microbiol* 5 no.1:10-20 '60. (KRAI 9:6)

1. Institute of Medical Microbiology and Immunology, Charles
University, Prague.
(Antigens and antibodies) (Tetracycline)

PATOCKA, Fr.; JOHN, C.; KUBELKA, Vl.; KORB, J.; SRAJER, E.

Antibody formation after the administration of antibiotics of the tetracycline series. Cas.lek.cesk. 99 no.29:1053-1058 19 Ag'60.

1. Ustav pro lekářskou mikrobiologii a imunologii fakulty všeobecného lékařství KU v Praze, přednosta prof. dr. F.Patocka.

(TETRACYCLINE pharmacol)

(ANTIBODIES)

RIMAN, J.; SEIFERT, J.; KORB, J.

Experimental viral leukaemia as a rhythmic growth process.
III. Systematic fluctuation of enzymatic activities connected
with nucleotide metabolism and DNA synthesis during the
leukaemic process in vivo. Folia biol. (Praha) 10 no.6:415-
426 '64.

1. Laboratory for Biochemical Investigation of Cancer, Department
of Nucleic Acids and Proteosynthesis, Institute of Organic Chemistry
and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

RIMAN, J.; KORD, J.

Experimental viral leukaemia as a rhythmic growth process.

II. Systematic fluctuation of the adenosinetriphosphate (ATP) content and changes in the free adenine nucleotide (ATP, ADP, AMP) pool in leukaemic cells during the leukaemic process. Folia biol. (Praha) 10 no.5:346-358 '64.

1. Laboratory for Biochemical Investigation of Cancer, Department of Nucleic Acids and Proteosynthesis, Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 616.155.33-022.78-022.71.71-078.737

KORB, J.; KOUBA, K.; KULKOVA, H.; Virological Department, Hospital (Virologické Odd. Nemocnice) Prague 8 - Bulovka, Head (Vedoucí) Dr J. KORB; Clinic of Infectious Diseases, Faculty of Gen. Medicine, Charles University (Infekční Klinika Fak. Všeob. Lekarství KU), Prague 8 - Bulovka, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr J. PROCHAZKA; Station for Hygiene and Epidemiology of the City Council (Hygienicko-Epidemiologická Stanice MV), Prague, Director (Reditelka) Docent Dr V. KRASNA.

"Rickettsia Sennetsui and the Etiology of Infectious Mononucleosis."

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Ceských, Vol 105, No 36-37, 9 Sep 66, pp 975 - 981

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: By serum neutralization tests 38 sera from 17 patients with *Rickettsia sennetsui* were obtained; all but one gave negative results. Complement-fixation reaction was used to investigate 36 sera of 16 patients; a positive control of serum from guinea pigs immunized with *R. sennetsui* was obtained. *R. sennetsui* does not seem important in the etiology of infectious mononucleosis in Central Europe. 2 Tables, 63 1/1 Western, 4 Czech, 25 Japanese, 2 Hungarian, 1 Chinese refs. (Ms. rec. Nov 65).

(Ms. rec. Nov 65).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001, U.S. CIA RDP86-00513R000824530009-

[Regulations on safety engineering; steam boilers, pressure vessels, hoisting machinery] Ohmüstehnika eeskirjad: Aurukatlad, survemahutid, tõsteseadmed. Teine, täiendatud ja parandatud trükk. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1960. 285 p. [In Estonian] (MIRA 15:1)

(Industrial safety)

BUSSEL, Oleg; KRUUS, Einar; LEVALD, Heino; OLTERS, H., retsenzent;
RUUSALEP, L., retsenzent; KORBA, A., red.; LIIVAND, T.,
tekh. red.

[Shipbuilding] Laevade üldehitus. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik
Kirjastus, 1963. 281 p. (MIRA 17:1)
(Shipbuilding)

RÜNK, O.; TARGO, E.; TIHASE, K.; VIKK, E., retsenzent; POKK, O.,
retsenzent; KORMA, A., red.; SEPP, A., tekhn. red.

[Elements of mechanical drawing and sketching] Joonestamise
ja joonistamise põhikursus. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus,
1963. 399 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Mechanical drawing)

RIEDRZYCKA, D.; BILOT, L.; KAWSKI, A.; KORBA, M.

Influence of polar molecules of the solvent on the electronic spectra of yellowish eosine. Bul Ac Pol mat 10 no.11:611-616 '62.

1. Department of Physics, Normal School, Gdansk. Presented by A. Jablonski.

I. 26048-66 IJP(c) JD/JH

ACC NR: AP6000646

SOURCE CODE: PO/0045/65/028/002/0271/0283

AUTHOR: Kawski, A.; Korba, M.; Szymkowiak, H. 40 B

ORG: The Physical Institute of the Pedagogical University (Physikalisches Institut der Pädagogischen Hochschule, Gdansk) P 87

TITLE: Investigations of the emission of layer luminophores with aluminum oxide as the base material and organic activators: 7-oxycumarin, 4-methyl-7-oxycumarin and 4-amino phthalimide

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 28, no. 2, 1965, 271-283

TOPIC TAGS: phosphor, luminophor, luminescence spectrum, --, luminescence quenching, phosphorescence, aluminum oxide, emission spectrum, photoluminescence

ABSTRACT: Experiments to prepare layer luminophores using aluminum oxide as a base material and organic activators are described. The investigation was undertaken because it seemed of particular interest as a contribution to a better understanding of aluminum oxide luminophores to choose such activators which, when they are used, make the overlapping of the absorption and fluorescence spectra insignificant. The overall emission spectra and phosphorescence spectra of the organic activators in aluminum oxide were measured at room temperature and at the temperature of liquid air. The preparation of the luminophores is described and the measurement method and re-

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ACC NR: AP6000646

sults are discussed. The position of the phosphorescence spectrum in comparison with the position of the fluorescence spectrum is very little dependent on the solvent for the compounds investigated even though the dielectric constants ($\epsilon = 2.7 - 3.2$ and $\epsilon = 7.4 - 7.6$) of the activators used are clearly different. Further investigations of the quenching and polarization of the photoluminescence of aluminum oxide phosphores are in progress. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 16 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 /
SOV REF: 001

SUBM DATE: 10Mar65 // ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 010 /

Card 2/2 *pla*

KAWSKI, Alfons; KORBA, Maria

Connection between the absorption and luminescence spectra of composed particles. Postepy fizyki 14 no.1:101-114 '63.

1. Katedra Fizyki Wyzszej, Szkola Pedagogiczna, Gdansk.

KORJA, I. YE.

PA 15/49T67

USSR/Engineering
Construction Equipment
Cranes, Truck Mounted

Jul 48

"New Five-Ton Crane Mounted on a Truck Chassis--Model
K-51," I. Ye. Korba, Engr, 2½ pp

"Mekh Stroi" No 7

Describes new autocrane produced by Odessa plant.
Drawings, table and photograph. (Photo Accession
No 3315.)

15/49T67

KORBA, N.E., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoi premii.

Crane "Ianyarets" model K-501 of 50 ton hoisting capacity. Mekh.stroi.
10 no.5:6-9 My '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

KORBA, N.Ye., inzhener.

Experience in simplification and standardization of self-propelled cranes at the Odessa crane factory named after the January Insurrection. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 1 no.4:23-24 Ap '56.
(Simplification in industry) (MIRA 10:1)
(Odessa--Cranes, derricks, etc.)

KORBA, P.S.; DYCHKO, I.A. [Dychko, I.O.]

Effect of damping in observing gravity variations with an
"Askania" gravimeter. Dop. AN URSR no.8:1035-1038 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Poltavskaya gravimetricheskaya observatoriya Instituta
geofiziki AN UkrSSR.

KORBACH, I.M., kapitan

Way to success. Vest. protivovozd.obor. no.4:50-54 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:7)
(Radio, Military)

KORBACZ, Stanislaw, inz.

New type of safety helmet for construction workers. Przegl
techn 86 no.6:4 7 F '65.

KORBAKOVA, A. I.

KORBAKOVA, A. I. "Toxicology of Tetranitromethane." Cand Med Sci, Acad
Med Sci USSR, 20 Jan 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, 8 Jan 54)

SO: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

L 15672-63 EWA(b)/ENP(j)/EPF(c)/EAA(b)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Pa-4/
PC-4/PR-4/PV-4 RM/WW
ACCESSION NR: AT3004517 S/2946/61/000/003/0010/0018

AUTHORS: Kulagina, N. K.; Korbakova, A. I.; Korlyakova, Ye. A. 77

TITLE: Toxicology of organosilicon compounds (A review of the literature)

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Toksikologiya novykh promyshlennykh khimicheskikh
veshchestv, no. 3, 1961, 10-18

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, alkylsilicone, arylsilicone, chlorosilane,
alkylchlorosilane, arylchlorosilane, tetraethylorthosilicate

ABSTRACT: Of the seven-page text, one page is devoted to industrial applications of organosilicon compounds, four pages to the review of five American (1940-1951) and one French (1948) research papers on the toxicology of organosilicon compounds, one-half page to two Soviet (1952-1958) papers, and the balance to the author's summary. It states that one is impressed by the similarity in the toxicological effect of the various organosilicon compounds as to their pronounced irritating properties. This may be due to the liberation of hydrochloric acid in the process of hydrolysis of alkyl- and arylsilanes. An irritation of the skin and eyes takes place upon contact with these materials, while the inhalation of vapors causes a degeneration of the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory

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ACCESSION NR: AT3004517

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tract. As well as a local effect, some of the organosilicon compounds (like the tetraethylorthosilicate) bring about disturbances of a general nature, affecting the nervous and circulatory systems, causing pathological processes in the parenchymatous organs, such as the liver and the kidneys. These observations led a number of investigators to place the organosilicon compounds among highly toxic substances, but observations of individuals exposed to these compounds in laboratories and industries do not seem to substantiate such a point of view. This is particularly applicable to the toxicity level of tetraethylorthosilicate vapors, which may be due to a variation in the experimental setups. A difference of opinions exists also as to whether organosilicon compounds are capable of producing fibrosis in the lungs as does colloidal silica.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 17088-63 FWA(b)-2 /EWP(j)/EPT(c)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Pa-4/Pc-4/

Pr-4/Pv-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AT3004520

S/2948/61/000/003/0033/0048

76

75

AUTHORS: Kulagina, N. K.; Korbakova, A. I.

TITLE: Toxicological characteristic of chloromethyltrichlorosilane

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Toksikologiya novy*kh promy*shlenny*kh khimicheskikh veshchestv, no. 3, 1961, 33-48

TOPIC TAGS: toxicology, organosilicon compound, alkyl-chlorosilane, chloromethyltrichlorosilane, toxicity of vapor

ABSTRACT: Experimental work on the toxicity of chloromethyltrichlorosilane (CMTCS) vapors was conducted on white mice and rats. These were placed for various lengths of time in a 100-l chamber containing 0.6-0.003 mg/l of CMTCS vapors. A single 2-hour exposure to a vapor concentration of 0.15-0.08 mg/l was fatal to all the animals, while 0.02-0.04 mg/l was tolerated, although causing visible damage, and 0.008-0.01 mg/l had only a moderately irritating effect. Repeated 3-hour daily exposures of 20 rats to a vapor concentration of 0.01-0.02 mg/l for 10 weeks resulted in up-and-down shifts in the functional state of the nervous system and caused a 20% increase in the oxygen consumption, beginning with

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ACCESSION NR: AT3004520

the second month. A hematological investigation revealed a trend towards leucopenia, a pronounced reticulocytosis, and anemia, the red count averaging 4 millions and the hemoglobin amounting to 60-80%. Microscopic examination by T. A. Kochetkova revealed a chronic catarrhal state of the respiratory system and hemorrhages in the brain and lungs, with large deposits of hemosiderite in the spleen. Ulceration of the skin and loss of elasticity were also noticed. Additional experiments of daily 3-hour exposures to 0.008-0.01 mg/l of CMTCS vapors were conducted for 6 months on 40 young rats, with only mild pathological changes in the organism. External applications of CMTCS on rabbits and dipping of the tails of mice caused inflammation and resulted in necrosis. It is concluded that CMTCS possesses high toxicity and that the allowable concentration of its vapors in working establishments should not exceed 0.001 mg/l. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 15673-63 EWA(b)/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWA(b)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/
BDS ASD Pa-4/Pc-4/Pr-4/Pv-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AT3004521

S/2948/61/000/003/0048/0061

AUTHORS: Kulagina, N. K.; Korbakova, A. I.

TITLE: The toxicity of dichlorophenyltrichlorosilane

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Toksikologiya novykh promyshlennykh khimicheskikh veshchestv, no. 3, 1961, 48-61

TOPIC TAGS: toxicity, organosilicon compound, chlorinated organosilicon compound, toxicity of vapor

ABSTRACT: The toxicity of dichlorophenyltrichlorosilane (DPTS) vapors was studied on young mice and rats exposed to concentrations within a 0.2-0.006 mg/l range for various length of time. The desired concentration was achieved by pouring the required amount of DPTS into a Petri dish and allowing it to evaporate in a chamber of a given volume. A single 2-hour exposure to 0.08-0.1 mg/l of DPTS vapors was fatal to the experimental animals, while a daily 3-hour exposure to 0.01-0.02 mg/l six days a week for 2½ months was tolerated without fatalities. The chronic effect of a 0.006-0.009 mg/l concentration of DPTS vapors was studied on 40 rats exposed to it daily, six days a week for 8 months. The effect of

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ACCESSION NR: AT3004521

direct external application of liquid DPTS was studied on rabbits and mice. It was found that the local effect of DPTS vapors is similar to that of other irritating gases, producing at higher concentrations a picture of acute tracheobronchitis, in chronic cases bringing about the formation of perivascular and peribronchial sclerosis. As to the general effect, this involves damage of the circulatory system and dystrophic degeneration of the liver and kidneys, with a less pronounced effect on the red cells except for a slight hemolysis. As to the external application of fluid DPTS, on rabbits it caused necrosis of the skin and on mice necrosis of the tail after a 10-minute dip. The permissible upper concentration of DPTS vapors in working areas should not exceed 0.001 mg/l. F. D. Krivoruchko and T. A. Kochetkova participated in the work. Orig. art. has 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 17087-63

EWA(b)-2/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Pa-4/Pc-4/

Pr-4/Pv-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AT3004522

S/2948/61/000/003/0061/0073

AUTHORS: Kulagina, N. K.; Korbakova, A. I. 75

TITLE: Toxicology of phenylmethyldichlorosilane 9

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Toksikologiya novy*kh promy*shlenny*kh khimicheskikh veshchestv, no. 3, 1961, 61-73

TOPIC TAGS: toxicology, chlorosilane, phenylmethyldichlorosilane, toxicity of vapor

ABSTRACT: Experimental work on the toxicity of phenylmethyldichlorosilane (PMDS) vapors was conducted on mice and rats exposed to concentrations of 1.3-0.006 mg/l for various periods of time. External applications of liquid PMDS on mice and rabbits were also studied. The inhalation experiments were conducted in a 100-l chamber into which measured amounts of PMDS were introduced and allowed to evaporate from filter paper. A single 2-hour exposure to 0.2-0.3 mg/l was fatal, while 0.02-0.04 mg/l was tolerated. In both groups clinical symptoms of irritation of mucous membranes and respiratory function were evident, and microscopic examination revealed an interstitial inflammatory process in the lungs, necrotic foci in

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ACCESSION NR: AT3004522

the liver, degenerative changes in the convoluted tubes of the kidneys, and necrotic changes in the spleen. Repeated daily 3-hour exposure to a concentration of 0.01-0.02 mg/l for a 10-week duration produced functional changes in the nervous system, and an increase in oxygen consumption beginning with the second month. Microscopic examination revealed only some slight pathological changes in the lungs. Studies of daily exposure six days a week for 13½ months to 0.006-0.009 mg/l of PMDS vapors revealed few clinical symptoms, but resulted in edema and hemorrhages in the lungs, as well as connective tissue growth around the bronchi, large deposits of hemosiderin in the spleen, parenchymatous degeneration of liver and kidney cells and cerebral degeneration up to necrosis. External application of liquid PMDS produced necrosis of the skin in rabbits and necrosis of the tail in mice, even after 1-minute immersion. A 5-minute immersion of the tail also caused severe pathological changes in the internal organs. It is recommended that the upper permissible concentration of PMDS vapors in work areas be set at 0.001 mg/l. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 18453-63

BDS/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m) Pr-4/Pc-4 RM/NN/MAY

s/2948/61/000/003/0106/0108

ACCESSION NR: AT3004527

62

AUTHOR: Korbakova, A. I.

TITLE: Toxicity of tricresylphosphate vapors

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Toksikologiya novy*kh promy*shlenny*kh khimicheskikh veshchestv, no. 3, 1961, 106-108

TOPIC TAGS: toxicity, tricresylphosphate, lubricant, nonflammable lubricant

ABSTRACT: A study of the toxicity of tricresylphosphate vapors was deemed desirable in view of the fact that the new synthetic nonflammable turbine lubricant contained 90% tricresylphosphate, the remaining 10% consisting of polysiloxanes. In the three series of experiments undertaken, mice were exposed for two hours to vapors of tricresylphosphate heated to 20, 60, and 100C. The concentration of tricresylphosphate vapors, as determined by Ye. V. Deyanova, was 0.002-0.004 mg/liter, 0.004-0.006 mg/liter, and 0.006-0.04 mg/liter respectively. In none of these serial tests did the experimental animals show any abnormalities in behavior, and no changes of any kind were found on autopsy. Daily 2-hour exposures (for a period of 24 days) to the same concentrations of tricresylphosphate vapors

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ACCESSION NR: AT3004527

failed to produce either clinical symptoms or pathological findings. It is concluded that the synthetic turbine lubricant oil (containing 90% tricresylphosphate) can be safely used, providing care is taken not to permit the tricresylphosphate to come in contact with the skin or to enter the digestive system.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KORBAKOVA, A.I.; FEDOROVA, V.I.

"Adaptation" of animals to tetranitromethane. Toks.nov.prom.
khim.veshch. no.4:134-143 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(METHANE--TOXICOLOGY)

KORBAKOVA, A.I.; FEDOROVA, V.I.

Study of the toxicity of tripropylboron. Dokl. nov. prom. khim.
veshch. no.5:67-79 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

ACCESSION NR: AT4033693

8/2948/63/000/005/0067/0079

AUTHOR: Korbakova, A. I.; Fedorova, V. I.

TITLE: A study of toxicity of tripropyl borane

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Toksikologiya novy*kh promy*shlenny*kh khimicheskikh veshchestv (Toxicology of new industrial chemical substances), no. 5, 1963. Toksikologiya khimicheskikh veshchestv, primenyayemy*kh v proizvodstve plastmass, sinteticheskikh volokon i kremniyorganicheskikh soyedineniy (Toxicology of chemical substances used in the production of plastics, synthetic fibers, and silicon organic compounds), 67-79.

TOPIC TAGS: tripropyl borane, tripropyl borane toxicity, industrial safety, tripropyl borane clinical analysis

ABSTRACT: The acute and chronic toxicity of tripropyl borane (BC_3H_7) was studied in 125 white mice, 6 rabbits and 5 cats. The agent was administered by vapor inhalation or a single intra-abdominal injection. Analysis involved clinical symptoms of poisoning, pathomorphologic changes in organs, disorders of the nervous system, liver and kidneys, as well as a morphological change of the peripheral blood circulation. The absolute lethal dose by injection was 1200 mg/kg, tolerated dose 400 mg/kg by injection and 1 to 2 mg/liter

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by inhalation and the MRD 0.01 mg/liter, based on conditioned reflexes in cats. Symptoms included slight irritation of the mucous membranes of the eyes and upper respiratory tract, as well as respiratory disorders. Patho-anatomical changes were present in the form of vascular disorders (plethora of internal organs, perivascular edema), thickening of the alveolar septa and dystrophic changes in the liver and kidneys. Prolonged exposure to fumes at concentrations of 0.001 to 0.005 mg/liter did not result in the accumulation within the organism. The authors tentatively recommend 0.003 mg/liter as the maximum allowable concentration of tripropyl borane fumes in the atmosphere of industrial facilities.

ASSOCIATION: AMN SSSR

SUMMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 27Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

KORBAKOVA, A.I.; FEDOROVA, V.I.

Testing the toxicity of α -methylstyrol. Teka. nov. pres. 1964.
vashch. no.6;6-18 '64.

Toxicology of isoprene. Ibid.;18-29

(MIRA 1974)

KORBAKOVA, A.I.

Some current problems regarding the standardization of new industrial chemical substances in the air of industrial premises. Vest. AMN SSSR 19 no.7:17-23 '64.

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR, Moskva.

L 15674-63 EWA(b)/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWA(b)/EWT(1)/
EWT(m)/BDS ASD Pa-L/Pc-L/Pr-L/Pv-L RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AT3004524

S/2948/61/000/003/0081/0101

AUTHORS: Kulagina, N. K.; Korbakova, A. K.; Kochetkova, T. A.

TITLE: Comparative toxicity of some monomeric organosilicon compounds and of products from which they are derived

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Toksikologiya novykh promyshlennykh khimicheskikh veshchestv, no. 3, 1961, 81-101

TOPIC TAGS: toxicity, silicon tetrachloride derivative, organosilicon compound, alkylchlorosilane, arylchlorosilane, cumulative property, silicosis

ABSTRACT: This paper contains new experimental data by the authors on the comparative toxicity of some monomeric organosilicon compounds, some materials obtained by Ye. A. Korlyakova at the laboratory of industrial toxicology, as well as some data from the literature. The high toxicity of all organic derivatives of silicon tetrachloride and their considerable potential danger to the organism under various ways of application are impressive. This is supported by the low absolute figures of effective doses and concentrations, the narrow zone of toxic effect, the ability of low concentrations of the compounds to produce chronic changes in the organism, as well as the pronounced necrotic effect on direct

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ACCESSION NR: AT3004524

3
contact with the tissues. Of record is the general character of the effect on the organism of all organosilicon monomers. In the picture of acute intoxication caused by various substances the symptoms of irritation stand out. These are produced not only by chloroderivatives but also by substances which do not contain chlorine, e.g., ethoxysilanes. (It is assumed that the irritating properties of organosilicon compounds are due mainly to the effect of the silane part, while the presence of chlorine and the formation on hydrolysis of HCl may enhance them. The introduction into the chlorosilanes of organic radicals increases their toxicity, the aryl-derivatives being more toxic (in absolute figures) than the alkylated compounds, but the effective toxicity of arylchlorosilanes is comparatively small due to their low volatility. The chlorination of organic radicals in the molecule of organosilicon compounds enhances the absolute toxicity of the formed compounds, and if organochlorosilanes are more toxic as compared with silicon tetrachloride, then chloro-organochlorosilanes are still more toxic. Some of the organosilicon compounds possess not only pronounced irritating properties but general toxicity as well. This is evidenced in expanded vascular disturbances and in dystrophic changes of the parenchymatous organs. The general effect is more pronounced with arylchlorosilanes and ethoxysilanes, which is due to the relatively lesser susceptibility of these compounds to hydrolysis and a greater solubility in lipids, which permit the whole molecule to exert its effect on the

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ACCESSION NR: AT3004524

0

organism. Basically, silicochloroform and methylphenyldichlorosilane act as local-acting toxins. The investigated compounds can be scaled according to their irritating properties in the following ascending order: ethylchlorosilane, methyltrichlorosilane, chloromethyltrichlorosilane, phenyltrichlorosilane, dichlorophenyltrichlorosilane, phenylmethyldichlorosilane, and silicochloroform. The mechanism of the irritating properties of organosilicon compounds remains obscure. One may assume that the pronounced toxic effect of organosilicon compounds develops by the interaction of the unsplit molecule of the product with the tissues. Hydrolysis may thus take place, with the formation of decomposition products "in statu nascendi", making them more active. After prolonged systematic exposure to low concentrations of monomeric organosilicon compounds the resulting toxicity effects are of moderate character and are accompanied by sclerotic changes of the lungs and by emphysema. The morphological changes in chronic cases are lacking specific characteristics and are similar to the ones produced by other irritating toxins. In contrast to the lesions produced by other inorganic silica compounds, some of the organosilicon compounds, such as phenylmethyldichlorosilane, are capable of provoking a leucocitary-type reaction in the tissues. The experiments did not reveal any fibrosis which would be typical for silicosis. After 13 1/2 months (under the effect of chloromethyltrichlorosilane) there appeared some milliary dust nodes remotely resembling those found in silicosis.

Card 3/4

KHACHATRYANTS, I.T., dotsent; KORBAN, M.I., dotsent; KCSOVTSEV, V.I.,
inzh.

New planning and technological documentation for the construction
of a synthetic fiber plant. Prom. stroi. 42 no.3:16-18 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Khachatryants,
Korban).

KURBATOV, A.D., kand. biol. nauk; KORBAN, N.V.

Treatment of hens and eggs with hormonal substances and the sex of chicks. Agrobiologia no.4:543-548 JI-Ig '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Pushkinskiye laboratorii razvedeniya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh g. Pushkin, Leningradskaya oblast'.

KORBANOVA, Z.N.; SLUKIN, A.D.; SHESTAKOVA, O.G.

Use of polystyrol resins in the mixture formula for
protective rubbers. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.11:51-52 N '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Voronezhskiy shinnyy zavod.
(Resins, Synthetic) (Rubber coatings)

L 25322-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AR5003013

S/0081/64/000/020/S083/S083

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 205521

AUTHOR: Slukin, A. D.; Yukel'son, I. I.; Shestakova, O. G.; Korbanova, Z. N.; Fedotova, L. V. B

TITLE: Polyethylphenylene ethyl as an ingredient in rubber mixtures

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Labor. khimii vysokomolekul. soedineniy.
Voronezhsk, un-t, vyp. 2, 1963, 136-139

TOPIC TAGS: rubber mixture, protective coating, plasticizer, vulcanizer, rubber vulcanization, rubber property, polyethylphenylene ethyl/ protective coating SKS-30 ARKM, PN-6 oil

TRANSLATION: A polymer of polyethylphenylene ethyl (10-25 parts by weight) was used as a plasticizer in the preparation of protective coatings made of SKS-30 ARKM, containing 100 parts by weight rubber and 50 parts by weight carbon black HAF. The industrial properties of the mixtures are analogous to the properties of mixtures with PN-6 oil. With small plasticizer contents, the tensile strength of

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L 25322-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5003013

rubbers with PN-6 oil is higher than that of rubbers with polyethylphenylene ethyl; in proportion to increase in plasticizer content, the strength of vulcanizers with PN-6 falls more than the strength with polyethylphenylene ethyl. Polyethylphenylene ethyl also increases the elasticity and the dynamic properties of vulcanizers. I. Krylova.

SUB CODE: GC, OC

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 12889-63

EPF(c)/EWP(j)/ENT(m)/BDS ASD/AFTTC Pr-4/Pc-4 RM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP3001425

S/0138/63/000/004/0001/0005

AUTHOR: Shatalov, V. P.; Gostev, M. M.; Krylova, I. A.; Artemov, V. M.;
Shestakova, O. G.; Korbanova, Z. N.; Slukin, A. D.; Sotnikov, I. F.; Torbinskiy,
A. N.

TITLE: Low-temperature polymerized butadiene-styrene rubber with a carbon black-oil filler

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 4, 1963, 1-5

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, carbon black filler, oil filler, butadiene rubber, styrene rubber

ABSTRACT: Studies were conducted on the preparation of stable dispersions of various types of carbon black, with and without surface-active substances. The latter included potassium Rosinate, Leukanol, and ammonium caseinate. The dispersions were prepared in ball mills, in jet mills, and by means of a vibrator. The kinetic and aggregate stability of the dispersions were determined. Potassium rosinate and Leukanol produced dispersions which did not separate for several days. The oil emulsion was prepared with the aid of stearic acid and triethanolamine. The carbon black dispersion was mixed with the latex of butadiene-styrene rubber

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L 12889-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001425

and into it was introduced the oil emulsion. The coagulation of this mass was best achieved by pouring it into a 9% solution of sodium chloride containing 7% sulfuric acid at 40C. It was found that the introduction of carbon black into the latex previous to coagulation had a favorable effect on the technological properties of the vulcanizates and permitted the processing of rubbers with a higher molecular weight. The KhAF brand of carbon black and the use of potassium rosinato as emulsifier produced vulcanized rubbers of superior strength and abrasive properties, with a higher modulus of elasticity and with a better adhesion to the cord. Pasyankov, N. V., Bondaryev, A. Ye., and Gergasevich, T. V. participated in the work. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka i Voronezhskiy shinnyy zavod (Voronezh Synthetic Rubber Plant and Voronezh Tire Plant.)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 30May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

YUKEL'SON, I.I.; SLUKIN, A.D.; KORBANOVA, Z.N.; SHESTAKOVA, O.G.; FEDOTOVA, L.V.

Investigating polyarylene alkyls as ingredients of a rubber compound. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.9:2-4 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Voronezhskiy shinnyy zavod i Voronezhskiy tekhnologicheskiiy institut.

ACCESSION NR: AP4026365

S/0138/64/000/003/0019/0021

AUTHORS: Zalukayev, L. P.; Pivnev, V. I.; Reznikov, V. S.; Shestakova, O. O.;
Korbanova, Z. N.; Buryagina, A. S.

TITLE: A study of thermal aging in protector rubbers made from natural rubber by
nuclear magnetic resonance

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, ²³⁻no. 3, 1964, 19-21

TOPIC TAGS: thermal aging, rubber, nuclear magnetic resonance, magnetic field,
aging coefficient, oxidation kinetics

ABSTRACT: The nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) method is briefly described. The
phenomenon involves magnetic moments acquired by the nuclei of element atoms
placed in a constant magnetic field of magnitude H_0 . For a proton-nucleus atom of
hydrogen, the orientation energy is determined from

$$\Delta E = 2\mu H_0$$

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ACCESSION NR: APL026365

and the frequency from

$$h\nu_0 = 2\mu H_0.$$

This method has been used to determine the thermal aging of 2-mm thick protector rubber specimens with various antioxidants at 100, 120, and 140°C temperatures in atmospheric air. The amplitude change ΔA of an arbitrary NMR signal is represented graphically as a function of time and temperature. At 120 and 140°C temperatures a plateau is observed in the curves for aging times of 90 and 30 hours respectively. A table is presented of aging coefficients, comparing the oxidation kinetics of eleven specimens by the NMR method and a mechanical method. The NMR method is shown to be a useful means for investigating thermal aging in rubber. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 2 tables, and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy shinglyy zavod (Voronezh Tire Works); Voronezhskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet (Voronezh State University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 1281-66 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5024104

UR/0138/65/000/009/0006/0008
678.048/049:546/547.07.004.12

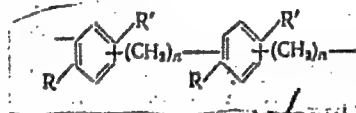
AUTHOR: Yukel'son, I. I.; Slukin, A. D.; Sukhov, V. S.; Korbanoval, Z. N.;
Fedotova, L. V.; Shestakova, O. G.

TITLE: Study of nitro derivatives of polyarylenealkyls as ingredients of rubber blends

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 9, 1965, 6-8

TOPIC TAGS: nitration, antioxidant additive, chain polymer, rubber chemical

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the synthesis of nitro derivatives of carbon chain
aliphatic-aromatic polymers of the type



and their testing as softeners and antiaging agents for synthetic rubbers. A method of
synthesis of these nitro derivatives, involving nitration of the polymers with mixtures of

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L 1251-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024104

nitric and sulfuric acid at 30 - 40C, was developed at the Voronezh shinny zavod (Voronezh Tire Plant). Polyphenyleneethylenes (containing 2.4, 3.0, 4.1, and 5.4% nitrogen) and polyethylphenyleneethylenes (4.9% nitrogen) were synthesized and tested in tread stocks with an SKS-30ARKM base containing PM-70 carbon black and with an NK base containing a combination of channel gas black and PM-70 black. In mixtures based on SKS-30ARKM, addition of the nitro derivatives markedly increases the hardness and the modulus at 300% elongation, and causes a certain increase in the strength of the vulcanizates. In mixtures based on NK, the synthesized products raise the modulus at 300% elongation (by 10 - 20%) and the hardness. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy tekhnologicheskii institut (Voronezh Technological Institute); Voronezhskiy shinny zavod (Voronezh Tire Plant) 41.55

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

PP

L 05648-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6026759 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/66/000/005/0003/0004

AUTHOR: Gostev, M. M.; Bryantsev, V. V.; Kovrizhko, L. F.; Sotnikov, I. F.;

Korbanova, L. N.; Latynina, S. L.; Shestakov, O. G.

ORIG: Voronezh Synthetic Rubber Plant (Voronezhskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka);
Voronezh Tire Plant (Voronezhskiy shinnyy zavod)

TITLE: Oil-extended stereoregular cis-1,4-butadiene rubber

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 5, 1966, 3-4

TOPIC TAGS: polybutadiene, filler, plasticizer, vulcanization

ABSTRACT: The conditions of preparation of oil-extended cis-1,4-polybutadiene and the relationship between the methods of extending the rubber and the properties of the rubber mix and vulcanizates were studied. Aromatic PN-6¹⁵ and tall oil were used as plasticizers and fillers.¹⁵ The properties of the oil-extended rubbers were studied in a special tread mix of the composition (in pts. by wt.): cis-1,4-polybutadiene 100; sulfur 1.6; Santocure 0.9; zinc oxide 3.0; product 4010NA 0.5; Antilux 1.0; KhAF-type carbon black (Vulcan 3) 60.0; oil 13.0. The workability of the mixes was determined from their millability. The tread mixes were vulcanized at 143°C. Rubbers obtained by introducing the oil at the solution stage displayed a better workability than those prepared by adding the oil in the mixer; their tensile strength and resistance to crack propagation were also higher. It is concluded that the good workability of oil-extend-

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.762.2(+665.583).004.12

L 05648-67

ACC NR: APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824530009

ed rubbers permits the preparation of tread mixes from 100% cis-1,4-polybutadiene.
Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 06Nov65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2 eqtz

Study of electromagnetic fields of operating dipoles, Moskva, Izd. Akademii, 1949. 68 p. (Trudy Krasnoznamennoi ordena Lenina Voenno-vozdushnoi inzhenernoi akademii N. E. Zhukovskogo, vyp. 32") (54-18456)

QC671.K6

ZELKIN, Yefim Grigor'yevich; BENENSON, L.S., kand. tekhn.nauk,
retsenzent; KORBANSKIY, I.N., red.; FRIDKIN, L.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Construction of a radiating system with given radiation pattern] Postroenie izluchaiushchei sistemy po zadannoi diagramme napravlenosti. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 271 p. (MIRA 17:1)

KORDENSKIY, N. A.

KORBAISKI^Y, N.A., and I.V. LAPIGIN

Samoletnye radiopelengatory i ikh primeneniye. Moskv., 1941.

Title tr.: Aircraft radio direction finders and their use.

KCF

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

KORBAR, Frantisek, inz.

Parallel tuned circuits as coupling links with the defined
load. Sdel tech 9 no.12:454-455 D '61.

KORBAR RAJKO

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General Section - Education

A-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1958, No 5083

Author : Korbar Rajko

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Joule Experiment in the Classroom

Orig Pub : Obz. mat. in fiz., 1956, 5, No 1, 44-45

Abstract : Description of a relatively simple apparatus with which the Joule experiment can be demonstrated during the lecture. An accuracy of approximately 4% is insured in this experiment.

Card : 1/1

Perception in radiography with gamma rays. Obz mat fiz 7 no.1:34-37
Mr '60. (EEAI 9:8)

1. Iskra, Kranj.
(Radiography) (Gamma rays)

PAHOR, S.; STRNAD, J.; KORBAR, R.

Measuring the gravitational constant as a demonstration experiment.
Obz mat fiz 7 no.3:138-142 '60. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Fizikalni institut univerze.
(Gravitation)

S/194/62/000/006/106/232
D288/D308

9.4340

AUTHORS: Korbar, Rajko, and Leskovar, Vladimir

TITLE: Measurement of crystal temperatures and thermal resistance of silicon diodes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-4-65 ch (Electrotehn. vestn. 1961, 28, no. 8-10, 209-211)

TEXT: The crystal temperature and thermal resistance of a semiconductor diode are basic parameters needed for the calculation of heat sinks for diodes. The measurement of crystal temperature in semiconductor devices is usually an indirect one, but takes note of the reverse current change with temperature. However, as this dependence is a weak one in silicon diodes, d.c. current at low voltages is employed. The measurement is taken while the diode is fed with a sinusoidal voltage. The thermal resistance is measured similarly, except that the diode is supplied with rectangular pulses. Results of measurements are quoted for diodes designed for currents up to 1 amp. 2 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Card 1/1

✓
B

KORBAS, K.

7

Subjects: POPULAR MAGAZINE ON TECHNOLOGY AND THE IMPROVERS' AND INVENTORS' MOVEMENT ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE-UNIONS AND THE SLOVAK COUNCIL OF TRADE-UNIONS.

Vol 2, No. 4, Feb. 1954

Editor: The Toughness of Steel.

Author: Jendicek, L.

p. 4

Vol 2, No. 12, June 1954

Editor: Savings in High-Speed Steel.

Author: Korbass, K.

p. 9

pc
#22

EEAL, Vol 4, No. 2, February 1955

L 3115-66 EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5026878

CZ/0034/65/000/006/0379/0383

AUTHOR: Dobes, Lumir (Engineer); Korbas, Lambert; Ney, Otto (Engineer)

TITLE: Formations of cyanides in the production of blast furnace metal and problems of their removal

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 6, 1965, 379-383

TOPIC TAGS: cyanide, blast furnace, metal melting

ABSTRACT: [Authors' English summary modified 7: During the production of ferromanganese in a blast furnace, substantial amounts of cyanides are formed. The cyanides are carried out of the furnace by the exhaust gases, and removed from these during the wet scrubbing, by which these gases are cleaned. About 200 mg of CN^- per l of wash water is present during average operation. As this amount is too high to allow discharging of the waste water to sewers, it is necessary to add ferrous sulfate to these solutions to form ferrocyanides; the solution is then substantially less toxic, as 98% of free cyanides and 88% of total cyanides are converted to

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L 3113-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5026878

ferrocyanides. 1.6 to 4.0 mg/l of CN^- remains in solution. This amount can be made harmless by using this water for slurring the ashes, and when these solutions are kept in settling ponds, slow oxidation removes the remaining cyanides. The waste water can also be used for process cooling. Orig. art. has: 1 graph, 2 figures, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VZKG, n. p., Ostrava

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IC

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

JPRS

PC
Card 2/2

USSR/Chemistry - Tire production

FD-1561

Card 1/1 : Pub. 50-18/25

Author : *Korbe, G. D.

Title : Socialistic competition in the tire industry [News Section]

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 8, p 499 (51), Dec 1954

Abstract : Improvements achieved by individual workers and teams in various phases of tire production are described. Work done on the production of asbestos friction rings for agricultural machinery at an asbestos plant of the Main Administration of the Tire Industry is also mentioned.

Institution : ["Otdel Truda"] Department of Labor (*Chief), Main Administration of the Tire Industry

Submitted :

KORBE, G. D.
USSR/Chemistry - Miscellaneous

FD-2650

Card 1/1 Pub. 50-15/18

Authors : S.; Zhuravlev, V. V.; Kreysberg, A. Ya.; Matkovskiy, A. N. and
Starikov, P. Ya; Korbe, G. D.

Title : News items

Periodical : Khim. prom. No 3, 165-170, Apr-May 1955

Abstract : Contains brief items dealing with the results of chemical industry operations during the first quarter of 1955, desired improvements at farms run by enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, improvement of planning of the chemical industry employment of young technical men at chemical enterprises, outstanding work done by individual operators of the synthetic ammonia and ammonium nitrate industries, and "socialistic competition" in the tire industry.

Korbe G.D.

SHAKH, A.D.; KOREE, G.D.

Wages and organization of labor in the tire industry. Kauch.i rez.
16 no.7:27-31 JI '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V.
Lomonosova i Glavshinprom Ministerstva khimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber industry)

KRAVCHENKO, O., KORBE, G.

Work practice of technical meetings convening regularly
at the Yaroslavl Tire Factory. Kauch.i res. 19 no.2:43-46
F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy Komitet profsoyusa rabotnikov neftyanoy i
khimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Yaroslavl--Tires, Rubber)

KORBE, G.D.; POTAMOSHNEV, S.P.

Scientific and technical conference on the improvement of the
technology of assembly plant operations in the manufacture of
automobile tires. Kauch.i rez. 19 no.5:57 My '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Automobiles--Tires)

KORBE, G.

Studying the economics of work at the Moscow Tire Plant. Sots.
trud 6 no.4:110-115 Ap '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nachal'nika otdela truda Moskovskogo shinnogo zavoda.
(Moscow--Rubber industry workers--Education and training)

KORBE, G.D.; SHKLYUKOV, A.N.

In the laboratories of economics and production organization of
Moscow City Economic Council enterprises. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.-
Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform. 16 no.4:73-74 '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Moscow--Economic research)

KORBE, O.

Defense of dissertations in the Ethnology Institute. Sov.etn. no.2:202-
211 '53. (MLBA 6:6)
(Ethnology) (Dissertations, Academic)

KORBECKI, MICHAŁ

V Effect of phenanthrene alkaloids on the respiration of *Serratia marcescens*. Michał Korbecki and Jerzy Kwapiński (Acad. Med. Warsz. Med. Dosk. i Dosk. 1955); C. C. A. 47, 51855. —When measured in a Warburg app., respiration of *S. marcescens* (I) in phosphate-glucose medium is partially inhibited by 400-700 mg. % concn. of phenanthrene alkaloids. II codeine, diionine, and diocodid. When Na oleate is used as medium, II has no effect. The respiration of a more sensitive variant of I is not affected by II. The variant was obtained by subculturing I in 300 to 700 m. % II.

I. Z. Roberts

Zakład Mikrobiologii i Toksykologii

A.M. w. Warsaw

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/2 Med. Micro. Feb 59

625. THE EFFECT ON GLYCOLYSIS IN THE PULMONARY TISSUE OF MICE
OF INFLUENZA VIRUS INFECTION - Korbecki M. Dept. of Microbiol.,

Sch. of Med., Warsaw - BULL. ACAD. POLON. SCI. 1957, 5/11 (365-369)
Graphs 2 Tables 3

Mice infected intranasally with the strain PR-8 of the adapted influenza virus were
killed 2 and 24 hr. later. Respiration of fragments of mouse lungs suspended in
glucosol was measured and the production of lactic acid was estimated. The re-
sults prove a raised activity of the glycolytic enzymes in the reproduction period
(IV, 8, 16, 50)

KORBECKI, Michal; ZALUSKA, Ryszard

A method for the production of live HeLa cell suspensions for
virological work. Postery hig.med.dow. 13 no.6:817-820 '59.
(TISSUE CULTURE)

KORBECKI, M.; MIZIKOWSKA, E.; PIEKACZ, K.A.

Metabolism of tissue infected with viruses. I. Influence of influenza virus on glycolysis of HeLa cells. II. Influence of infection with influenza virus on catalase activity of HeLa cells and the utilization of proteins from the milk medium. Bul Ac Pol biol 8 no.4:137-142 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Department of Microbiology, School of Medicine Warsaw.
Presented by E.Mikulaszek.

(TISSUES)	(VIRUSES)	(INFLUENZA)	(GLYCOLYSIS)
(CELLS)	(CATALASE)	(PROTEINS)	(MILK)

KORBECKI, Michal; MIZIKOWSKA, Ewa; PIEKACZ, Kazimierz

The metabolism of HeLa cells infected with influenza viruses. Arch.
immunoter.dozw. 9 no.3:527-542 '61.

1. Department of Medical Microbiology, School of Medicine, Warsaw.

(INFLUENZA VIRUSES metab)

KORBECKI, Michal

SURNAME, Given Names

Country:

Poland

(2)

Academic Degrees:

[not given]

Affiliation:

Institute of Medical Microbiology of the Medical Academy
Zaklad Mikrobiologii Lekarskiej AM [Akademia Medyczna].

Source:

Warsaw; Director (Kierownik): Prof Dr E Mikulaszek
Warsaw, Postepy Higieny i Medycyny Doswiadczonej, Vol XV,

Data:

No 5, September-October 1961, pp 497-530
"The Metabolism of Tissues Infected by Viruses."

GPO 981643

KORBECKI, Michal

Metabolism of tissues infected with viruses. Postepy hig. med.
dosw. Postepy.hig. med. dosw. 15 no.5:497-530 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Mikrobiologii AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr
E.Mikulaszek.

(VIRUS DISEASES metab)

SZMIGIELSKI, Stanislaw; KORBECKI, Michal; JELJASZEWICZ, Janusz

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